

Vol. 22. No. 47.

Irma, Alberta, Friday, May 20th, 1938.

\$2.00 per year in advance; 5c per copy

Minutes of Monthly Meeting M.D. Battle River No. 423

The Council of the Mun. Dist. of Battle River No. 423 met in the office of the secretary-treasurer on Thurs., May 12, 1938, full council present, Reeve R. D. Smallwood in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that minutes of April 14 be approved as read with the correction to Motion 193 to read Maintaining 75c per road mile instead of 70c per road mile noted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that Council authorize the Reeve and Secretary to sign form A.R. 10-1 preliminary application for settlement re C. Lindbeck when satisfied with said applicant's questions. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that relief be extended to C. Lindbeck until June Food 12, Shelter \$5, sending accounts to the Provincial Govt. for payment. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that the report of Mr. Smallwood re J. G. McKie medical and action taken be accepted and approved. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that report of Dr. Greenberg, M.H.O., re J. G. McKie be accepted. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that relief be extended to J. G. McKie for \$10 until June 8, 1938. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that J. G. McKie come to Irma on Tuesday, 17 May, and that sec'y be instructed to make arrangements with Dr. Springbett for the extraction of Mr. McKie's teeth on account of ill health. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that the report of Dr. Greenberg, M.H.O., re the Reeve re Harvey Bergquist be accepted and action approved. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that report of Messrs. Smallwood, Dalton and the secretary re Abernathy children be accepted. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that relief be extended to J. Baska for \$3 until June 8. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the sec'y reply to a letter from G. B. Golding re N.E. 15-46-7, that as a motion has been passed to the effect that this land be leased for the current taxes his offer cannot be accepted. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that sec'y notify Messrs. G. B. Golding, Thos. Shaw and V. Pare re Sec. 15-46-7, by registered mail that as their lease has now expired that any fences placed on said land by them be removed.

Amendment to motion No. 223 by Mr. Collette that sec'y notify Messrs. Golding, Shaw and Pare re Sec. 15-46-7, that as long as any fences are not an encumbrance to the Mun. Dist. that they remove same at their convenience. (Recorded Vote).

For the amendment, Messrs. Collette and Steele against amendment, Messrs. Smallwood, Dalton, Blakley and Stewart. Amendment lost. Motion No. 223 put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that Motion 447 of Dec, 1937, reading that Council lease to A. E. Foxwell the S.W. 28-45-9 for one year for the amount of one year's taxes, lease falling due Nov. 15, 1938, be rescinded and that on receipt of said lease signed by the parties and duly cancelled that the Mun. Dist. lease to A. E. Foxwell the S.W. 28-45-9 for a term of three years for the sum of the current taxes each and every year falling due Dec. 15 of each year and lessee be given the option to purchase.

Amendment to Motion No. 225 by Mr. Collette that the contract lease of A. E. Foxwell dated April 8, 1938, re S.W. 28-45-9 coming due Nov. 15, 1938, for the amount of current taxes be left as originally made. Amendment lost. Motion No. 225 carried.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that relief be extended to Mrs. Bergquist for \$12 until June 8, 1938. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that Reeve and Sec'y be appointed as a committee to afford any information to the attorney-general's dept. in the matter. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that the letter from the Wainwright W. I. child welfare branch re J. Drewski family be received and a reply of thanks be sent. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that Sec'y write the Wainwright W. I. child welfare branch re Abernathy family that this Mun. Dist. are not responsible for same under the Child Welfare Act. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that Semi-Annual report of Mothers Allowance re Mr. T. Meyers that an increase of \$10 for the months of April and May

and allowance then revert back to \$40 per month on account of two children being over age as per Sec. 4 of the M. A. Act be accepted. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that Semi-annual report of Mothers Allowance re Mrs. D. Figginshaw that allowance of \$35 per month be left as now set be approved. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that semi-annual report of Mothers Allowance re Mrs. E. Couture that allowance be cancelled on account of leaving the province be accepted. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that the semi-annual report of M. A. re Mrs. E. Worthington that allowance of \$12 per month be left as now set be approved. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that semi-annual report of M. A. re Mrs. A. Latch that allowance of \$20 per month be left as now set be approved. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Steele that semi-annual report of M. A. re Mrs. J. Rome that allowance of \$12 per month be left as now set be approved. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Steele that semi-annual report of M. A. re Mrs. E. Elliott that allowance of \$15 per month be left as now set be approved. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that Hans Kilby be appointed road foreman for Div. 1. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that P. J. Harvey and H. Kasten be appointed road foremen for Div. 3. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that Carl Larson be appointed road foreman for Div. 4. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that J. H. Fletcher be appointed road foreman for Div. 6. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that the secretary advise the Dept. of Agriculture that this Council will accept their offer that the Mun. Dist. of Battle River No. 423 at Irma be the mixing station for grasshopper bait. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that the Reeve and Sec'y be appointed as a committee re grasshopper bait mixing station. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that A. E. Peterson and M. D. Askin be appointed Weed Inspectors for the Municipal Dist. Mr. Peterson's portion be all of range 9 and Mr. Askin's portion be the balance of the Municipality. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that a notice be placed in the Irma Times that applications will be received for the position of Assessor for the M. D. of Battle River No. 423 not later than June 6, 1938, applicants to state qualifications. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that the list of Tax Consolidations subject to cancellation be tabled until June meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that relief be extended to T. J. Bronson for \$6 until June 8, 1938. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that Reeve and Treasurer be and are hereby authorized to borrow from the Bank of Montreal the sum of \$900.00 deemed necessary for Municipal purposes. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Steele that motion No. 186 of April 1938 be rescinded. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Steele that man and 2-horse team with gravel box be paid \$5.50 per day. Crd. Mr. Smallwood voting against the motion.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that monthly statement of receipts and expenditures for April 1938 with the exception of Public Works Allocation by Divisions be accepted as presented. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Steele that the account of Dr. Greenberg, \$15 re Mrs. Lambert be tabled until June meeting. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that the following bills be passed for payment: Dept. Mun. Affairs, Coll. S.S.

April \$148.00
Irma S.D. 2435, Coll. April 9.05
Mun. Act., comm. ret'd. 45.00
Irma Times, papers April 25.00
West. Mun. News, supplies 4.60
Chas. Wilbraham, sal. April 110.00

Petty Cash 23.04
H. Wood, supplies 1.45
L.T.O. 1938 caveat list 11.75
W. N. Frickeleton, G. Poison 61.20
Med. J. G. McKie 1.75
F. B. Charlies, M.H.O., Div. 4 5.00
Prov. Treas., M.A., April 38.50
Child Welfare 47.46
A. E. Foxwell, seeds, Lindbeck 5.00
Irma Trading Co., McLean re-

Re: Agricultural Pests Act OFFICIAL NOTICE RE DESTRUCTION OF GRASSHOPPERS—M.D.

To:—
All Owners and Occupants of Land:

Your attention is directed to the provisions of The Agricultural Pests Act, which requires every owner and occupant of land to destroy all pests specified within the aforementioned Act.

The Municipal District is required to direct and see that every owner and occupant of land takes the necessary precautions and conducts an active and aggressive control program with respect to grasshoppers present on lands under its control.

Your attention is drawn to the following Sections of The Agricultural Pests Act:

3. Every person shall take active control measures with a view to destroying all pests upon lands owned or occupied or controlled by him, and when given any specific directions in regard to such destruction by an officer he shall obey such directions.

4. . . . A notice may be served upon him requiring him to forthwith take any action.

5. In the event of any person failing within 3 days after such notice has been served upon him to obey such directions, any officer may secure the proper material and take whatever action necessary to destroy such pests—and the amount of such account shall be recorded against the land, payment of which shall be enforced in the same manner as that of the taxes against the land.

7. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Act, or with any notice or regulation herein provided, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars and costs.

You are hereby notified, pursuant to the provisions of The Agricultural Pests Act, that you are required forthwith, in accordance with methods outlined in Government posters or instructions issued by any officer charged with the enforcement of the Act, to take active measures to poison and destroy all grasshoppers on

land, with road allowances adjacent thereto, owned, occupied or controlled by you; and that upon failure so to do the said pests may be destroyed and the cost charged against you or against the lands; and that in the event of your failure so to do you are liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars and costs.

Your attention is directed to Government posters and other literature outlining methods of control which are displayed in Post Offices, Grain Elevators, Mixing Stations and other public places. I would make the following suggestions and recommendations with respect to the control of grasshoppers:

1. Every few days, after May 10, examine carefully all roadsides, headlands, and weedy or abandoned fields. Report discovery of hoppers immediately to the municipal secretary.

2. Do not sow stubble land. Do not sow stubble land. If absolutely necessary to seed stubble land it should be ploughed deeply.

3. Land to be summerfallowed in 1938 should be cultivated shallowly early in the spring to bring egg pods to the surface where the wind and sun may destroy them.

4. Plough four rod guard strips around all stubble fields. Cultivate such fields from the outside towards the centre, and poison the hoppers on the centre strip. Spread poison bait while the sun shines. Hoppers feed only while temperature is between 65 and 90 degrees F. in the shade.

Approved for publication.
M. D. Battle River No. 423.
Chas. Wilbraham, Sec.-Treas.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPREADING GRASSHOPPER BAIT
Govt. of Province of Alberta, Dept. of Agriculture

The following is a list of instructions which we believe will be helpful to you in the destruction of grasshoppers.

1. The bait is made by the best formula known. No materials which can be added will improve it, and if properly used it will kill at least 85% of the grasshoppers which are present when it is scattered, providing conditions are favorable.

2. Before scattering bait, more water should be added, until you can easily squeeze it out of a handful of bait.

3. Scatter bait only when it is damp. Scatter wherever grasshoppers are numerous, whether on crop or cultivated land adjacent to it. Bait should be scattered only when the grasshoppers are feeding, otherwise it will be wasted. They feed when the ground temperature is between 65 F. and not more than 95 F. This is normally between seven and ten o'clock in the morning.

4. Scatter bait thoroughly, throwing it as far as you can, making three or four throws with one handful of bait, 15 to 20 fakes of poison bran on a square foot of land will give a maximum kill.

5. Bait spread in excess of 15 lbs. to the acre is a waste of bait and energy. Two hundred pounds is the maximum one person can spread by hand in a day.

6. Bait can be kept satisfactorily for a week, if conditions are unfavorable for spreading earlier.

7. Bait is poisonous, and in bulk it is dangerous. Be careful not to spill it in the yard or leave in wagons standing where live stock can gain access to it. Properly scattered bait is absolutely harmless. Any surplus bait should be scattered over the land or buried. Burning will not destroy Arsenic.

8. Any person spreading bait who has cuts or sores on their hands should either wear rubber gloves or well grease the hands, and immediately after spreading, the hands should be carefully washed, and particles of bait removed from the finger nails.

We trust the above instructions regarding the distribution of bait will be of assistance to you in obtaining a maximum kill.

O. S. Longman,
Field Crops Commissioner.
Approved for publication.
M. D. Battle River No. 423.
Chas. Wilbraham, Sec.-Treas.

ERRATUM
Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 minutes of April 14 reads that the N. ½ and S. E. 3-44-9 be leased, this should read the N. ½ and S. E. 2-44-9, w. 4th, and not as printed. Chas. Wilbraham, Sec.-Treas.

ALBERT DISTRICT NEWS

Ronald Currie was host to a number of friends at a birthday party recently. Guests included: David Barrs, Parker Currie, Donald Ramsay, Edward Hardy, Joe Babji and Robin Johnson.

Mrs. Victor Larson is visiting with friends at St. Paul, Minn.

Owing to a heavy rain the May meeting of the W. I. was not held. Next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. A. Stuart, date to be announced later.

Miss Carscaddon, C.G.I.T. leader, from Calgary, was the speaker at an open air meeting held at the rink site last night. Four car loads of young ladies came from Irma. Lunch served around a bonfire by the Irma and Albert girls brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

Mrs. I. Currie entertained a number of girls on Sunday afternoon, the occasion being a joint birthday party for daughters Mina and Ada. Guests included: Dorothy and Mary Currie, Nellie Shlender, Claire Currie, Evelyn McRoberts and Eva Currie.

NOTICE

Applications will be considered by the Council of the Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 for the position of Assessor, for the said Municipal District in compliance with The Assessment Act, being Chapter 81 of the Statutes of Alberta 1938, for a General Assessment, same to be completed not later than the first day of October, 1938.

Applicants to state qualifications, but not pecuniary terms.
Such applications must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal District not later than 6 p.m. June 6, 1938.

Chas. Wilbraham, Sec.-Treas.
M. D. Battle River No. 423.
Irma, Alberta. 20-27-3

HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL

On Wednesday evening, May 11th, the Viking high school baseball team visited our village and played a game with the Irma high school boys.

While the play was quite even, neither team being able to get a lead on the other until with runners on second and third bases C. Carter hit a two-bagger, bringing in two runs and later reaching home himself before the side was retired, making the score 5-2 in favor of Irma which resulted in a victory for the end of the game. Those scoring for Irma were A. Glasgow, P. Ink, R. Charter, A. Larson, C. B. Ink, P. A. Glasgow, 1st base; P. Ink, 2nd base; R. Charter, 3rd base; R. Simmermon, S.S.; R. Congdon, L. F.; P. Charter, R.F.; A. Sonoff, R.F.; C. Carter, C.F.

We were unable to get the Viking line-up or the names of the scorers. S. Gulltner was referee.

The Irma line-up was as follows:
A. Larson, C. B. Ink, P. A. Glasgow, 1st base; P. Ink, 2nd base; R. Charter, 3rd base; R. Simmermon, S.S.; R. Congdon, L. F.; P. Charter, R.F.; A. Sonoff, R.F.; C. Carter, C.F.

We were unable to get the Viking line-up or the names of the scorers. S. Gulltner was referee.

UNITED CHURCH NOTES
Rev. E. Longmaire, Minister
Sunday, May 22nd
Irma Sunday School, 11 a.m.
Public Worship, 8 p.m.
Paschendale—11:15 a.m.
Crescent Hill—3 p.m.
Mid-week prayer and fellowship service, Wednesday evening, at 8. A hearty welcome to all.

Anglican Church Notes
ST. MARY'S (Anglican) CHURCH
Rev. P. A. Rickard, Vicar
Service will be held on Sunday, May 22nd, at 2:30 p.m.

The W. A. meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 25th, at 2:30 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Pryce Jones.

WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORT
Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Irma, Alta.
Week ending May 17. Inches

Wednesday 0.5
Thursday 0.5
Friday 0.5
Saturday 0.5
Sunday 0.5
Monday 0.5
Tuesday 0.5
Total from April 1st, 1.60 inches.
Same period last year, 2.35 inches.
—W. Cole, Agent.

MacLeod Gazette—Women's hats may look awfully funny this year, but it is some small consolation to know they'll look twice as funny when we look back on them ten years hence.

NEWS ITEMS FROM JARROW

Several of the Jarrow people attended the Wainwright musical festival which was far better than usual. Mr. David Vaughan, the musical adjudicator, confessed that the school choruses did better work at Wainwright Friday, the 13th, than the many choruses he had heard at various festivals throughout the province of Alberta. The competition in music was keen and not an easy matter to adjudicate. No wonder that few people were dissatisfied with the adjudicator's decisions.

While listening to the various numbers in the festival, program, we felt sorry to find that several of our schools were not represented by their pupils. The training for such a festival should not be neglected by any school; it ought to be a great privilege and good training to the scholars.

The members of the Jarrow Board of Trade are busy these days preparing for our sports day, which will take place the 1st of June.

We expect that the sports will be better than ever. As usual the Ladies' Aid will have charge of the lunch booth. We are informed that several horses will enter the races and also bucking horses will be on hand for the riders.

Mrs. Ed. Peet returned home recently after a six weeks' visit in Victoria and Prince George.

Mrs. Edna Coghlin and children are visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. Peet.

Mrs. and Mrs. Wendt of Edmonton are again in Jarrow. Mr. Wendt is relieving at the station during Mr. Fred Pendle's absence.

Rev. and Mrs. Griffith will leave next Monday to attend the United Church conference which is held in Edmonton. There will be no Sunday school nor church services held in the Jarrow church on May 29th.

The new cash store is receiving a coat of paint. Mr. R. E. Meakins is doing the job.

Mrs. A. Harper with Shirley and George expects to leave on the 28th of May for a month's visit with her mother and other relatives in Ottawa.

Our two stores are now in full swing, business is carried on daily and even into the night. Every Friday and Saturday provisions can be bought now in Jarrow as cheap and some even cheaper than in the city of Edmonton.

We invite our people to examine our two stores and if they do they will no longer go elsewhere to buy.

Viking News Items
Miss Ida Berg, daughter of Mrs. T. T. Berg, received her diploma as Convocation hall last Thursday as a graduate nurse, from Misericordia hospital. Present at the ceremonies from Viking were Mrs. T. T. Berg, Miss Ruby Hanson, Nels Nordstrom and Wm. Masson, M.L.A., Irma.

Although no celebration is scheduled for Viking on May 24th, there will be plenty doing just the same, with a tennis tournament all day, and a big wrestling show in the evening. Efforts are being made to have a ball game in the afternoon if at all possible.

J. W. Stambaugh, chairman of the enlarged school division, was down from Bruce on Saturday, chatting with friends and doing some business around town. We seem to be standing the strain of his new duties pretty well.

Glen Wilkie, who used to chuck 'em over for the Elks' ball team here ten years ago, was a visitor in town on Saturday. We understand that he lives in Edmonton but is not playing ball any more.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Hereford bull, 3 years old, Reg. No. 96396; bred by W. C. Bassett, Viking, Communicate with J. F. Murray, Kinsella. 13-25

FOR SALE
One 1925 Pontiac Car.
One 1928 Chevrolet.
One Model K 18-32 Case Tractor.

For Prices, see
R. W. MAGUIRE
Agent for Willys Cars
and Case Implements.
Phone 8 Irma, Alta.

Elements In Fertilizers Have Separate Functions To Perform In Growth Of Plant

Fertilizers are materials which furnish in available form one or more of the three so-called essential elements of fertility in soil, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. When the material supplies all the three elements, it is known as a complete fertilizer. Experience has shown that plants in their normal growth and development take ten or more elements from the soil. These elements include nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, sulphur, magnesium, manganese, sodium, iron, chloride, silicon, and boron.

The available supplies of only three of these elements of plant food tend to become deficient for crop requirements under normal conditions. These elements are nitrogen phosphoric acid (phosphorus), and potash (potassium) and are commonly known as the essential elements of fertility, for the reason that their available stores are more quickly depleted by cropping than the others and therefore must be returned (or furnished), if fertility is to be maintained or increased. Lime (calcium) has also been found to be deficient in many soils, more especially in districts subject to heavy rainfall. In such districts, an application of lime in some form or another may be found essential to productivity; in fact, lime may be the limiting factor of growth for those crops which do not thrive in an acid soil.

Each of these essential elements of fertility has a separate function to perform in the growth of the plant, and, if one is deficient, crop growth will be restricted by the lack of a supply of that element, although the other elements may be present in amounts ample for highest production. In other words, there may be present in the soil all the potash and phosphoric acid that the plant can utilize, with but very small amounts of available nitrogen. Under these conditions, good crops cannot be grown until the deficiency in nitrogen has been overcome. Deficiencies in soil fertility may thus be made good by commercial fertilizers. In Canada all fertilizer is now sold by analysis, and is subject to inspection by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Persons Over 65

Forty-Four Per Cent. In United States Supported By Relatives

This analysis of the situation at the end of 1936 shows that there were about 7,800,000 persons over 65 in the country. Only 13 per cent of them supported themselves out of earnings, but another 18 per cent were living on their own savings, insurance annuities or other resources. Adding in the persons who were living on industrial or military and Civil Service pensions gives a total of over one-third of all those above 65 who were self-supporting.

About 44 per cent of all were supported by relatives or friends; the remaining one-fifth were supported "wholly or partly" by public agencies or private philanthropy. Mainly, it is scarcely necessary to say, by the public agencies, particularly the old-age assistance benefits under the Social Security Act. New York Herald Tribune.

Farm Right In London

Area Of 25 Acres Near Charing Cross Is For Sale

A farm of 25 acres, charmingly situated among old trees beneath which Cromwell's men are said to have sheltered, and watered by a stream along which Queen Elizabeth sailed in her State barge, is for sale.

It all sounds beautifully rural—but actually the farm is right in London, less than five miles from Charing Cross. No farm is closer to the centre of the city. Continental trains pass its boundaries within a few minutes of leaving Victoria. In the summer hay-making can be seen in progress almost before passengers have had time to settle down in their places.

The farm is on the Belair estate, in Dulwich, which was owned by the late Sir Evan Spicer—Pearson's Weekly.

Features of a huge clock erected at Messina, Sicily, are a bronze lion 12 feet high, which roars at noon, and a cock six feet high which crows at sunrise and sunset.

Few people realize that Atlantic City faces almost due south and is an island 12 miles out at sea from the mainland.

A cubic inch of water makes approximately one cubic foot of steam.

Congratulated By Royalty

Many Centenarians And Diamond Wedding Couples Request Message

About 745 couples celebrated diamond weddings (60th anniversary) last year in the United Kingdom and 112 men and women joined the ranks of the centenarians.

Ten couples in England celebrated their ruby wedding (70th anniversary) and 14 couples in the Dominions had diamond wedding celebrations, making a total of 769 marriages that have lasted 60 years or more. Ten years ago the total number of diamond weddings was 181 and the total number of centenarians was 67.

These figures have been worked out not from insurance statistics, but from the records of messages of congratulations sent by the King and Queen. Actual anniversaries probably cannot be checked. Last year, 20 centenarians claims and 68 wedding anniversary claims failed.

Figures going back to 1920 indicate either that longevity and lasting marriages are on the increase, or that more people wish to receive messages from the King and Queen, because from 1920 to 1929, inclusive, only 532 messages—less than 100 a year—were sent on diamond wedding anniversaries and only 245—an average of 35 a year—to centenarians.

Early Planting Not Advisable

Vegetables Grow Quickly When Seeds Go Into Warm Ground

Vegetable seeds vary considerably in regard to the most favorable soil conditions for their growth. Most vegetables do not thrive if planted very early, but make rapid growth if the seeds go into the ground when the soil has become warm. Peas, spinach and lettuce, however, do best when started in cool weather. Lettuce needs a well fertilized, damp soil. Dry conditions retard its growth and make it tough and bitter. Radishes must develop quickly if they are to be palatable. Some gardeners plant radishes along with the seeds of beets, carrots and similar vegetables which are slow in germinating. The radishes are pulled as they mature.

Peas should be planted at intervals of ten days to two weeks so that there will be a constant supply. Parsnips and onions need a long season so should go in early.

An Old Glass Factory

Ancient Glass Works In London Has A History

Few people realize that just outside London is a factory where glass is blown in substantially the same way as it was three or four thousand years before Christ.

Until 15 years ago this ancient glass works was in Tudor street, close to the Observer office, where it had been since the year after the Great Fire.

When, 15 years ago, the "Whitfriars" so-called, from the London neighborhood to which they belonged—moved to the suburbs, they took with them a cutting from the factory at the old factory.

It grew and flourishes now outside a structure which resembles those described in sixteenth and seventeenth century treatises on glass-blowing.—London Observer.

His Candid Opinion

The children of to-day are candid, if nothing else. A London lady told this story last Sunday: "I started for church with my younger son. He's a very observant young man. The first thing he noticed was my new hat—the new hat I had taken several hours in selecting.

"You going to wear that to church?" my son asked.

"Why certainly," I told him. "Don't you like it?"

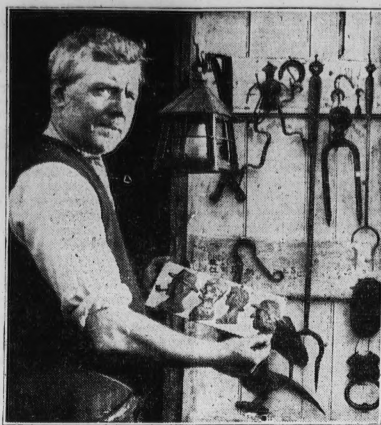
"Well," he answered, "I've got to say is that I hope we don't meet anybody we know."

"Johnny," said a mother, at the dinner table, "are you sure you washed your face?"

"Well, mother," replied Johnny, "I rubbed it as hard as you do I'd push myself over."

By the time you are rich enough to sleep late, you're so old you wake up early.

INVALIDED JACK TAR BECOMES CLEVER ARTIST



Mr. Bill Packham was invalided out of the British Navy, but this did not discourage him. He opened a blacksmith's forge at High Hadden in Kent, and is turning out amazing curios in beaten iron. Miniature fire place sets, shovels and brushes made from nails, and caricature portraits in iron. Above we see the clever blacksmith with some of his work.

Colors As Health Aid

Psychological Architect Believes Proper Use Would Transform World

The world could be transformed into an "Utopia" by proper use of colors in the home and for clothing, Miss Grace Cope, Middlesex psychological architect, believes.

Blood tests, she declares, have proved that colors have a striking effect on the emotions and experiments have shown that color and shape in buildings and clothes are important to health and fitness.

"Years ago people thought my ideas mad," she said. "But now they are being accepted throughout the world. Correct combinations of colors develop the mental powers, and make people happier and fitter, and the time will come when people will wear colors to suit their personalities. Then disease and lunacy will practically disappear.

"Doctors tell me that when my work has reached fruition, there will be little left for me to do. My mother, who has only just died, at 103, slept in a peach-colored bedroom that would have almost killed me, but the color undoubtedly helped her to live so long."

Miss Cope believes that ivory or very faint primrose is the best color for studying, and blue best for eating. At night, people should always eat by candlelight, for, she claims, it has been scientifically proved that the rays from a candle definitely aid digestion.

Miss Cope is a member of the Institute of Hygiene and acted as advisory architect to the creation of Turkey's new capital, Ankara.

Her Own Version

The producer of a local dramatic society was giving some final instructions before the curtain went up on the first night of the show.

"Now don't forget," he told the heroine, "when the villain takes you in his arms he will begin talking very loudly. But you call out loudly, too. 'Oh, oh, please save me!'"

The heroine was a telephone girl, and she brought down the house when she cried, "Two thousand, please save me!"

A girl who was run down by a motorist has announced her intention of marrying him. That'll learn him!

A Young Idea In Jiffy Crochet



PATTERN 6117

Top your Summer afternoon or evening frock with this jaunty bolero which takes no time to make in jiffy crochet. A large crochet hook and two strands of string quickly turn out this lovely lacy jacket. Band it with single crochet. Pattern 6117 contains directions for making bolero; illustration to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Unable To Assist

Strange Request Received By Fire Department In Toronto

It was Easter morn in the Fire Department alarm hall, Toronto. Outside, the sun shone warmly out of a clear blue sky—a perfect setting for the Easter parade.

The telephone jangled. Dispatcher Mel Manning lifted the receiver to his ear.

"Fire Department."

A feminine voice, worried, excited, poured a tale of woe into a sympathetic ear. She sounded desperate. Her words tumbled over each other. Manning lowered his head as he muttered a low "Yes" or "No."

Finally he spoke: "That's too bad, lady. But what can a fire department do. You say there's no fire?" There was a pause, then Manning continued:

"Yes, I know. But we can't go breaking windows unless there is a fire—No, I'm very sorry."

As he hung up, he turned to three silent listeners. "Can you beat that?" he started.

"Some poor girl wants us to smash open a cleaning store on Bathurst street. It was locked last night when she called and her Easter clothes are in there."

Tests Were Successful

Army Planes In Texas Drop Food For Cavalry

Tests made in the Big Bend district of Texas of airplane delivery of supplies to a cavalry detachment have proved this method "an outstanding success." Brig-Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the First Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, notified the U.S. War Department.

Food, hay, grain and wood have been dropped from an altitude of 400 feet. One parachute out of 20 failed to open, two eggs out of four dozen were cracked. Otherwise the supplies were delivered intact. Hay and wood were dropped without parachutes.

The eminent explorer and zoologist of the National Geographic Society, Dr. W. M. Mann, asserts it requires more skill and patience to feed a collection of tropical animals than to capture the same.

Porcupines swim high out of the water, for they wear a natural life belt. Their quills are filled with air.

Colonel Drew Points To Perils Menacing Democracy In Canada And United States

Upkeep Of A Farm

Owner Of One Near Toronto Astonished At High Cost

The following appeared in the Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star:

When asked if there is any money in farming, a Toronto business man promptly replied, "There must be, I've put plenty into it." He had purchased a few hundred acres near the city and stocked up with pure bred animals. He had a fair run of luck and had the keen satisfaction of winning championships at the Royal Fair. If there were losses, they were not serious and, taken altogether, the venture might be considered a success. Yet the owner, accustomed to thinking in large figures, was astonished at the cost of upkeep of a farm.

Comparison with figures obtained in 1931—the first year that ones obtained in the Government census—reveal how much extra capital is required to-day to purchase and equip a farm. J. F. Booth, of the Economics Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, states that the average size of farms was less than one hundred acres in 1931, while now it is over two hundred. This jump is due to a great extent to the development of the west where wheat production demands large scale operations. The most recent change was the introduction of the harvester-combine which replaced man with machines. With the purchase of 8,000 combines in the period between 1925 and 1929 the demand for harvest labor was reduced to such an extent that excursion rates from the East were abandoned.

Investments in machinery at the earlier date were about \$900 per farm. Recent surveys in Saskatchewan indicate that from \$1,000 to \$2,500 is required for implements. The man who specializes in live stock may save on cultivators, seeders and combines, but he has heavy charges for barns, fences and, in years of shortage, for feeds. One result of this stepping up is that it is more difficult for the wage earner to advance to the position of tenant or owner. Farm laborers are not paid any better than in the nineties of the last century, and in consequence have a poorer prospect of acquiring farms of their own. It would appear that with so many obstacles in the way of acquiring farms, those already in possession of land may consider themselves fortunate.

For Sheep Shearing

Travelling Outfits Have Replaced Old Corals In Idaho

As Idaho's big sheep population of 2,000,000 woolies goes into the annual job of shearing and movement to the summer range, another glamorous feature of the western range country gives way before the march of progress.

That is the old-time shearing corals which have been vanishing in larger numbers each spring, until very few of them remain.

Some of the veteran sheepmen say some of these corals used to shear as many as 100,000 during the spring season. That top figure was reached by W. H. Philbrick of American Falls, owner of the old Fall Creek Sheep Company. The Dairy Creek Corral, north of Malad in Oneida County, used to shear up to 75,000, he states.

Mr. Philbrick's old shearing corral in foothills of the Sawtooth Mountains, west of Hailey, has disappeared so thoroughly that exact location of the pens cannot be found now. Sheep used to trail as far as 90 or 100 miles to those old shearing corals, then off to their summer range in the mountains.

Portable shearing outfits, which can move expeditiously from one flock to another, have proved more efficient than old-time shearing corals in the wide range country, Mr. Philbrick states. Many such portable outfits have appeared in Idaho the last several years.

"They Can Take It"

How do the British do it? They do it through two things: (1) the enormous wealth of the country; and (2) their ability to tax themselves as no other people do, or can do. Taxes in Britain to-day are at almost unbelievable heights, yet the people seem to take the impost in their stride. It is that old British way, says the Ottawa Journal.

Only one, of the 93 elements in the universe is unknown; element No. 87 is worth \$4,000,000 a pound.

Colonel George A. Drew, Canadian soldier, author and lawyer told the Canadian Club of New York at its annual dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria that Canada and the United States face greater immediate danger internally than from the threat of outside armed forces.

"We are inclined to be too much concerned with the threat of armed force outside our borders and to pay too little attention to the more immediate threat of destruction from within."

Communism and Fascism were named as the agents employed to destroy democracy.

"We have entered a new period of history. Italy conquered Ethiopia, Japan absorbed a considerable part of China, and Germany annexed Austria without any declaration of war. And war is being waged against Canada and the United States to-day by the Russian Government, though no armed troops have crossed our borders."

"International Communism, with all its disguised auxiliary forces, is the Trojan horse with which Russia hopes ultimately to overthrow our governments. In Canada, and I imagine it is the same with you here, other strange doctrines have followed Communism as they have followed Communism in other lands."

Education of young people to have faith in democracy was the prime need if the spread of Communism and Fascism was to be avoided.

The dinner took the form of a personal testimonial to the outgoing president of the club, John A. Ernest, formerly of Leeds, Que. Ernest, Appley, past president and formerly of Saint John, N.B., presided and presented a travelling bag to Mr. Noonan on behalf of the membership.

Edward Johnson, erstwhile choir-boy of Guelph, Ont., who is general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was among the 150 guests.

Streets With Trade Name

Many Odd Ones Have Survived For Centuries In London

One of the London magistrates has been commenting on the odd names of streets lying within the jurisdiction of his court—the particular instance he was dealing with being Pickle Herring Street.

What the derivation of that name is does not appear, but on the analogy of other names of London's streets it probably records the fact that the trade of pickling herrings was carried on there in the centuries when it was needed.

Probably these trade-name streets were not in the beginning officially named. Certain trades clustered in them and the names just grew. Thus we have Bread Street, Bakehouse Lane, Milk Street, "Poultry" (street omitted), Pepper Street, and Garlic Hill.

If you want fruit take your choice of Orchard Street, Apple Grove, Orset Street, Pineapple Buildings, Pear Tree Court, Plum Tree Court or Strawberry Hill. Or you can get your breakfast in Ham Yard or Bacon Lane. And you can get drink in Wine Office Court or Beer Street, or even Water Lane. And a little dose from Canonville Streets will get rid of a surfeit.

Your clothes? Try Silk Street, or Shoe Lane, or Petticoat Lane. A present for your lady? Go to Gold Street, Amber Street, Emerald Street, Diamond Street, Pearl Street, Ruby Street or Jewel Street.

Had To Change Location

Novelist Obligated To Have Heroine Patronize Berlin Hairdresser

Every book that is to appear in Germany must be submitted to the reich chamber of literature for approval. A woman novelist recently submitted a novel in which the heroine, on a trip from Athens to Barcelona, stopped off in Paris to avail herself of the services of a famous hairdresser.

On the margin of this passage the Reich chamber official wrote: "Why not in Berlin? We, too, have excellent hairdressers!" The novelist was obliged to make her heroine go a thousands miles out of her way so she could have her hair done in Berlin.—Anchou-Zeitung, Switzerland.

"You were talking in your sleep, John."

"Well, I've got to talk some time, haven't I?"

During 1935, England produced 17,000 books. This is equivalent to two volumes every hour, day and night, for the year.

DON'T OVER-RATE YOUR BANKER

He cannot perform Miracles

★ ★

There would be more banks than grocery stores all over Canada if banks could perform the miracle of "creating" the means of payment out of nothing.

It is easy to confuse these two things:

- (a) The business of commercial banking, and
- (b) Control of a nation's monetary system.

Commercial banking has to do with the safe-keeping and lending of money and credit.

Control of a monetary system is a matter of national, governmental policy.

Chartered banks finance production and commerce.

Monetary policy in any country is a matter for the national government itself, either directly, or through a central bank.

The Dominion Parliament established Canada's central bank in 1934—the Bank of Canada. Its purpose was declared by Parliament in the very first paragraph of the Act of Incorporation, as follows:

"To regulate credit and currency in the best interests of the economic life of the nation, to control and protect the external value of the national monetary unit and to mitigate by its influence fluctuations in the general level of production and employment so far as may be possible within the scope of monetary action, and generally to promote the economic and financial welfare of the Dominion."

It is for governments alone to determine a nation's monetary policy. Differing conditions of debt and trade may make what is wise for one country unwise for another.

Printing "tickets"—as currency has been called in some sections—entirely out of step with production would make everything you buy cost you more. A Canadian woman living in Germany during that country's inflation in 1923 had to pay 65,000,000 marks for an overcoat, and later 1,000,000,000 marks for a postage stamp! The business of commercial banking is something to be considered by itself, apart from central banking.

A commercial bank takes deposits. There are two kinds of them. For convenience, call them "savings" and "current". Say you are a workman, or a farmer. After you've paid your living costs out of your wage, or out of the proceeds of your crop, you have some dollars left over. Because you do not want to spend them at once you deposit them in a savings account.

That is a savings deposit. As distinguished from this is the "current" account. Say you are a merchant. You have expenses to meet day by day and therefore always carry a balance in an account against which you issue cheques for your business needs.

That is a current account. Let us say you have \$100 in that account, and you need \$1,000 to meet some bills. You borrow it from the bank.

You give the manager your note and he places \$1,000 to your credit as a deposit in your

current account. Immediately your balance goes up to \$1,100—\$1,000 of it being derived directly from a loan.

It is unlike a savings deposit in this respect: You intend to spend it at once. You immediately issue cheques against it. You borrowed the money for business purposes, prepared to pay interest because the transaction was a profitable one to you. Soon most of the thousand has been paid out.

For most of the rest of the term of the loan your deposit is at its lowest. Then, before your note is due, you gather money to repay. Up goes your deposit to its peak again.

Then you repay. Your deposit abruptly drops back to say your original \$100—plus the profit you have made, by the use of the borrowed money.

No matter whether bank deposits are savings or current, your bank must keep on hand cash reserves adequate to meet any demands from day to day.

When its loans are increased, not only is more cash paid out—was the case with your \$1,000 loan; but your bank's cash reserves also become lower in proportion to total deposits.

A bank must not unduly expand its lending operations, for then its cash will fall below the proportion which experience has shown to be necessary to meet the day-to-day demands of depositors. This very fact serves as an automatic check against excessive lending.

Your bank cannot know just when you will walk in to withdraw your deposit—but it must be ready to pay you, in full, in cash, when you do turn up.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking with you. He will be glad to answer your questions from the standpoint of his own experience. The next article in this series will appear in this newspaper. Watch for it.

TRAVEL BY BUS!

—for—
Comfort, Courtesy, Economy

Leave Irma daily, going east, 8.10 p.m.
Leave Irma daily, going west, 8.15 a.m.

WEEK-END EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES

Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd.

IN EDMONTON

It's

The Royal George or Leland Hotels

for

Hospitality and Service

AND GRAND FOOD

Free Bus Service in connection.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES AT OTTAWA

By DEAN WILSON

Every experienced observer along Parliament Hill is realizing that a question of outstanding significance has developed in Canada, and it is essential that an answer be found immediately, if the trend of legislative thought is to run along a united and peaceful path in this country.

Why is it that whenever the Federal Government, regardless of what political party is in power, announces that a new fact-finding commission has been established to seek information that will aid the Government in solving some complicated issue which confronts the electorate, the man in the street usually discredits irreverently this new body?

There is no doubt that this is the psychological attitude of a great many citizens in all parts of this country, and yet in face of this well-known and definite antagonism on the part of the general public, fact-finding bodies are a real and fundamental policy in the structure of every major political philosophy in Canada and in the world. This column has investigated the whole situation, and both sides will be presented as viewed along Parliament Hill, though it must be emphasized that neither the creation of these commissions, nor their objects, personnel, or usefulness will be criticised. It will be an impartial elucidation of an extremely important question which faces the Canadian people at the present time, and upon the answer depends the solidity and future of the whole political structure of the country.

These enquiries are multiplying at such a tempo that everyone is beginning to take notice of this complicated question, whereby the authorities get their information which is supposed to serve as enlightenment for the legislators in their efforts to conduct the affairs of the country, and as usual there are two sides to this story. One group of thought favors the establishment of these fact-finding commissions, while there are a great many arguments against this system.

This column has investigated the whole situation, and both sides will be presented as viewed along Parliament Hill, though it must be emphasized that neither the creation of these commissions, nor their objects, personnel, or usefulness will be criticised. It will be an impartial elucidation of an extremely important question which faces the Canadian people at the present time, and upon the answer depends the solidity and future of the whole political structure of the country.

There are so many enquiries being conducted in Canada that it is extremely doubtful if the average citizen can name them all.

There is an investigation being made into the report and policy of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; there are two enquiries being made into the Civil Service Act, one being into the operations of the Act and the other into the affairs of the Superannuation Act; the Election Act will be the subject of a microscopic examination, particularly in regard to the rumors about corruption in campaign funds and the preparation of lists; the Senate is investigating the possibility of an amalgamation between the two great railway systems of the land; Justice Turobin of the Saskatchewan Supreme Court has completed two important enquiries, one being into the Textile Industry, and the other into the Wheat Marketing Question; Judge Archambault of the Superior Court of Quebec has had many busy months investigating the penal system of this country; everyone knows that the Rowell Commission is now touring the country from sea to sea for the purpose of determining some ways and means to better the relationships between the Federal Government and the various provinces.

Then again, there are many more enquiries being made which are approved or inspired by Ottawa.

In other words, fact-finding commissions are multiplying faster than anyone was able to foresee when this idea was originated in this country as a means to help the authorities, and slowly but surely these fact-finding bodies are arousing suspicion and disfavor of many Canadians. There are many reasons for this antagonistic attitude.

One of the main reasons is that these bodies are usually very expensive undertakings, and whatever information is obtained, it is seldom worth the price because these commissions can only recommend and no government is inclined to act upon suggestions unless they are in agreement with the policies of that government, which renders these bodies less open-minded than they would appear to be from a casual observation.

Another serious objection is based on the fact that the origin, functions and extra legal activities of these bodies indicate that they are not always productive of accurate and totally disinterested guidance, because there have been many disputes about the "expertness" of the personnel of these fact-finding bodies. There are many Canadians who claim that these bodies are nothing but political gestures

by one party or another in order to avoid a decision on a delicate question. Then again, several enquiries have come close to invading the sovereignty of the local or provincial governments, and this overlapping of authority is very unpopular in certain quarters.

It is not an unusual sight to find that the general public who have the right to exercise the franchise in this country use as a yard-stick for the measurement of the value of a commission by the kind of publicity received by this body, though every experienced observer of the national scene knows that quite often important commissions get poor "releases," while trivial but popular investigations obtain sensational headlines in the press.

If these commissions are allowed to come into existence in ever-increasing numbers and they are permitted to function at heavy cost to the taxpayer in face of the lengthening of the breadlines and the heavier taxation burdens, it is claimed that this Dominion will arrive at the same legislative impasse as that which was witnessed in the United States where a similar set of circumstances has caused the authorities to discourage the creation of these fact-finding methods. However, that is only one side of the picture, and the claims of the other side will be presented in next week's column.

The World of Wheat

By H. G. L. Strange, Director,
"Crop Testing Plan"

The Turgeon Royal Grain Inquiry Commission has now reported after 14 months' investigation and after hearing 262 witnesses. The Commission finds—

That the open Futures Market is the best method of obtaining the highest price for the producer.

That a Supervisor should be appointed on the Exchange to investigate and report when required.

That the Speculator is necessary, that he is not a burden on the farmer but on the contrary lessens the spread between producer and consumer, and at his own expense, and makes a ready market at all times for the farmers' grain.

That a Compulsory Wheat Board is not advised.

That Co-operative Marketing Societies should be encouraged but that they should be flexible and voluntary and more on the Australian model and not necessarily of large size.

That there has been in the past too much agitation and talking in connection with the business of co-operative marketing, and that this has created antagonism.

That the stabilization operations of the McFarland Board, while they provided the producers with higher prices, were injurious to the sale of Canadian wheat.

That the Murray Board did not protect speculative "short" interests.

That the present Wheat Board should not be dissolved immediately.

Now that the questions which have been bothering many people for some time have finally been answered by a most competent and disinterested authority, I suggest the time has come to let bygones be bygones, to forget past differences of opinion, and for us all to work harmoniously together to deal with the three serious wheat problems which still must be solved: To reduce the cost of wheat production; to improve the quality of our wheat; to win and to retain the goodwill of the world's buyers.

Let us all pull together with a friendly spirit, then I am sure will these objects be attained, and the farmers' welfare be improved.

Canada's Elevator Capacity

Canada's grain elevator capacity includes some 5,845 elevators with storage facilities for 423,063,420 bushels of grain. In 1900 the Dominion's grain storage capacity was only 18,329,452 bushels.

Alberta has 1,777 elevators with a capacity of 76,252,500 bushels. Saskatchewan has 3,239 elevators with a capacity of 116,506,350 bu.

Manitoba has 718 elevators with a capacity of 30,224,450 bushels. British Columbia has 44 elevators with a capacity of 22,734,110 bushels.

Ontario has 54 elevators with a capacity of 146,843,210 bushels. Quebec has 9 elevators with a capacity of 25,537,000 bushels.

The Maritime Provinces have 4 elevators with a capacity of 5,276,800 bushels.

Note—Both country elevators and terminals are included in the above.

World of Sport

By H. B. C.

The Edmonton Grads maintained their right to be called World Champions by their successful defence of the Underwood Trophy. The challenge of the Chicago All-Stars made the 42nd consecutive defense of this trophy, emblematic of supremacy in basketball in America. The names of the "stars" that came from the windy city, were in several cases well known in Alberta, for they had been here before as outstanding performers on other teams. Coach Wilson had hand-picked the cream of girl players to wrest with that Underwood cup from the grasp of those Grads. And they made a wonderful showing.

Spectators at these games are convinced that it was the physical condition of the Canadian girls that finally brought victory to them. The heavier Chicago damsels were just as fast on their feet and proved skillful in tossing the leather through the hoop, but they could not keep up the pace. No member of the Grad team smokes. If that makes most of the difference in the two teams, those ads for cigarettes are quite misleading.

Last Saturday night saw the last game of hockey in England between the professionals, Canadians and Red Wings. Artificial ice made it possible to stage the exhibition of six games late in the spring. Great crowds saw the games and appeared quite sold on the idea of professional hockey.

"Torchy" Peden, the famed bicyclist is a big man in two ways. He is great in fame as a six-day rider and he is great in physique. Standing six feet three inches, he tips the beam of the scales at 232 pounds. One does not often see such a heavy man demonstrate rapidity of leg movement along with great stamina. However it has been something to marvel at, how in running races of young women, it is usually the fat girl that carries off the prize.

Much concern was expressed over the fact that New York was hogging the baseball picture, as the leaders in both the American and National Leagues were again the two teams in Gotham. But the Yankees hit a slump which bumped them off the throne. And while they are trying hard to regain the top berth, the fact was demonstrated that they are not invincible.

Local enthusiasts in tennis are hard at work getting in condition for the tournament on the 24th. Some of the younger chaps are showing a skill that will make them worthy opponents of the experienced adults.

Dictatorship Attacked By Saskatchewan Premier

Regina, May 17.—The Saskatchewan government stands opposed to the establishment of a dictatorship in Saskatchewan.

It pledges support to "freedom of speech, a free press, the right of assembly, freedom in matters of religion, and the right of citizens to pursue their selected avocation in life."

It disapproves interference in the affairs of one province by the government of another, stating, "this government deprecates interference in the affairs of this province by the government of another province. The people of Saskatchewan are quite competent and willing to conduct their own affairs in their own way, and through the instrumentality of their own political organizations without the interference of outside governments."

PHILLIPS NEWS ITEMS

Among those seen at the Little Symphony concert on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. P. J. M. and Mrs. H. B. Cooper, Mrs. J. D. Evans and Mrs. J. A. Heslop.

Mrs. Herman Johnson has accepted a position at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. M.

A visit to "The Grange," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bird, proves a very pleasant one; the growth of everything is surprising, and do not forget to patronize home-grown shrubs if you are buying.

Wrestling enthusiasts are voicing approval over the card posted for May 24th. And judging from accounts a full house will be present.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION

DATE SET ON JUNE 8th

Regina, May 18.—The Saskatchewan provincial election will be held Wednesday, June 8, Premier W. J. Patterson announced Saturday night following a cabinet meeting. An order-in-council was passed dissolving the eighth legislature and writs issued for the election with nomination day June 1.

Irma Times

Published Every Friday by the Times
Publishers, Irma, Alberta.

E. W. CARTER, Local Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Want Ads, per insertion..... 25c
Stray or Strayed, 5 issues for..... \$1.00
Card of Thanks..... 50c
In Memoriam..... 50c
Local advertising, per line..... 5c

Rural Press

And Scandal

One great problem that always faces the country town newspaper and rural press is that of publishing news that brings scandal before the community. Sooner or later some person in the community does some act contrary to law that requires their arrest and they are haled into court and a trial held. Usually they are well known in the community and are connected up by relationship with quite a number of good people of the town, who are friends and neighbors of the editor of the paper. Here is a situation that tears at the heart-strings of the editor as he does not desire to publish anything that will cause grief and sorrow to innocent people, especially those with whom he has associated daily for years.

But his readers are paying for the paper and expect that he will publish the news without discrimination. And a good editor tries to do that, but also tries to soften as much as possible the harshness of news pertaining to those who make infractions of the laws and thus throw a shadow over the lives of those near to them in relationship. The Christian Science Monitor has the following to say of the difference between the country town newspaper and the big daily:

"Turning from the city to the small town press exchanges that come to the editor's desk is like stepping from the slums, full of vice, into an old-fashioned garden awash with lavender and thyme and the scent of perennial flowers. The pages of the big dailies are so full of murder, thievery, immorality and selfishness that the better news is obscured by these glaring shatterings of the Decalogue. One puts the paper aside with a feeling of depression and heartache that the world is so full of terrible and unhappy things."

Then picking up the papers that record the doings of the little towns around us, one gains renewed faith in life. Here are set forth only that which uplifts a community, the activities of the business men, the church items, the happy social gatherings of the people, the marriages, births and deaths, farmers' items, and all the thousand and one little items that make up the simple annals of the great common people, who are really the foundation of this country of ours.

"Scandals are seldom published in the country newspaper, but if it so happens that decency demands it, the uglier details are omitted or given a kindly touch that it is widely different from the unfeeling publicity of the city press. The offenders may be our neighbors, or people we have rubbed elbows with all our lives. They are real human beings to their home town paper, while to the great city dailies they are merely grains of a sort that are ground out hourly in their news mills."

"Sometimes people speak lightly of the country newspaper, but it is one of the most potent and uplifting factors in our national existence."

WISE AND OTHERWISE WISE-CRACKS

By Alberta Editors

Lacombe Globe—Increased taxation is always a bitter pill for those who foot the bill to swallow. The budget released by the Finance Committee for the Town of Lacombe this year shows that the mill rate will reach 50 mills for 1938, an increase of two mills over last year. There it is, and it is necessary, unless the Town wishes to show a deficit at the year's end, which no sane minded person wants.

Hanna Herald—The experience of western farmers has been that when crops were good prices were low, and, of course, when crops were poor the prices improved. Present indications are that there will be a pretty fair crop in the West this year and wheat prices have been going steadily down for the past month.

People's Weekly—Saskatchewan is no doubt ripe for a change of government. The people in that province are about as desperate as they are in Alberta. It is their hopelessness and desperation which will give the cohorts of Social Credit advocates their opportunity. And what a tragedy if the people of Saskatchewan are to be fooled as the people of Alberta were!

AS FRESH
IN YOUR
PIPE AS IT
IS IN THE
PLUG!

DIXIE
PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

An Industry To Nurture

At a time when Western Canada is looking around for more sources of revenue to boost dwindling governmental treasuries and to augment the supply of coin for private and corporate purses, it might be appropriate to give some serious consideration to the advisability of devising methods to develop tourist traffic to a greater extent than has been achieved to date.

Insofar as increased tourist trade has an effect on governmental revenues is concerned it might be argued that comparatively little of the money brought into the country by motorist visitors, from south of the international boundary is contributed directly to the provincial governments. This is true; of course, but it is also true that the money expended by tourists in the purchase of commodities and services while they are here makes it easier for the residents of the country to pay taxes and imposts levied by all classes of governments, federal, provincial and municipal, and to the extent that it does so, assists in boosting the revenues of these governments. So that not only those who have commodities and services to sell to tourists benefit by the money that they spend in the country, but it is advantageous to all the taxpayers.

Beneficial To The East

Taking the country as a whole recently released figures show that Canada benefits very substantially by tourist traffic and moreover these figures show that tourist trade ranks high in the nation's industries, even after due allowance has been made for the contra expenditure of Canadian visitors to the United States.

A preliminary estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the total expenditure of foreign tourists in Canada in 1937 was approximately \$295,000,000, while the total expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries was approximately \$123,000,000. The corresponding estimates for 1936 were \$249,000,000 and \$107,000,000 respectively.

These figures not only show that the tourist traffic, both inward and outward bound, is growing, but that a very substantial trade balance in favor of this country is depicted—a balance of \$172,000,000 in 1937 as compared with \$112,000,000 the preceding year.

When these figures are compared with the total revenue derived from wheat in recent years they are quite impressive, but unfortunately it is easily demonstrated that comparatively little of the tourist harvest is reaped in the prairie provinces, perhaps not as much as might be if greater efforts were made to attract more visitors with money to spend some leisure time in Western Canada.

Beneficial To The Taxpayers

There are reasons why the east enjoys a tremendous percentage of this comparatively new found source of wealth. They are to be found in greater concentrations of population on both sides of the international border, accessibility and the existence of first class highways. Some of these advantages cannot be expected to accrue to the west immediately, but there is reason to believe that the west could derive a larger share of the benefit if more attention were paid to improvements in the highways system in the prairie provinces, in addition to completion of the trans-Canada highway and its maintenance in a state of high efficiency.

An improved highway system is a project which might well receive attention as an appropriate form of unemployed works to a greater extent than it has hitherto. Such work could absorb a great deal of unskilled labor now idle and available and it would have this merit that, if properly conceived and economically carried out, it would ensure some return to the taxpayers of the country, in direct form to some and in indirect form to the others.

There is much of charm in the Western Canadian scene and to many of our neighbors to the south the northern and western parts of Canada have a romantic allure which should draw much tourist traffic if adequate highway facilities made travel more certain and more easy and made these charms more readily accessible.

Moreover the completion of a first class highway across Canada with suitable lateral links should not only have the effect of drawing more American tourists to the prairie provinces but should also divert more Eastern Canadian tourists to the west.

A Worthwhile Effort

The past few years of agricultural depression have not only taught westerners the necessity for greater diversification of agriculture but that also the west needs other industries besides agriculture if the economic life of this section of Canada is to become more stable. Some of these industries are evolving, some with rapidity and some more slowly, as for example the petroleum industry, but the tourist trade is another which appears to be worthy of cultivation to a material degree.

Increased Collections

Larger Revenue Shown At Close Of Government's Fiscal Year

Finance Minister Dunning closed his books March 31, at the close of the government's fiscal year, with substantial increases from the income tax and customs and excise collections, it has been shown by the department of national revenue.

The income tax yielded \$120,365,531 in the fiscal year, an increase of \$13,000,289.

Net collections from customs duties, excise taxes and excise duties totalled \$319,046,053, an increase of \$44,701,517 over the previous 12-month period.

Net customs duties totalled \$91,636,781, an increase of \$9,544,421; excise taxes, \$174,451,397, an increase of \$28,852,022; and excise duties, \$52,162,116, an increase of \$6,191,051.

On an average, it takes a London taxicab driver 10 years to pay for his cab.

Owned Big Business

Russian Deal In Old Newspapers And Made Fortune

Abraham Lipman who went to New York as a boy from Russia and grew up to have more interest in old newspapers than in new ones, died recently at the age of 63.

He founded the Lipman paper company that marketed waste paper of the New York newspapers abroad for more than 20 years. For several years he did a gross annual business of \$1,000,000.

Lipman exported the over-issue copies of the newspapers to China, Japan, India, Java and South Africa for wrapping purposes and for partitions in bamboo houses. About 30 per cent of the paper was sold for remanufacture as newspaper.

Three orchids, originally from Switzerland and valued at \$250, were flown recently from Croydon to Cologne.

FLIN FLON

"The Story of Its Finding and Position To-day"

By PRATT KUHN

In writing these stories of Flin Flon there are naturally many people I should have mentioned, and one in particular now comes to mind.

It is "Hendy"—who officially is W. R. Henderson, the postmaster of the town, and the unofficial poet of the north country. Born in Leeds, Yorkshire, but migrated to Edinburgh, Scotland, at the age of 12 months, thus starting a travel career only satisfied by tripping twice around the world and going as close to the North and South Poles as comfortable.

"Hendy" pioneered gold in Nevada, oil in California, rubber in the Malay States and copper in Manitoba. Then pining for some real fresh air he went north to Herb Lake in 1924, and became Postmaster—visited Flin Flon in 1926 and moved up at once. First he acted as postmaster with the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., then with the Government post office.

New he's got a nice new up-to-date office, and we publish a picture of it and of "Hendy" himself who is a very stalwart youngster, indeed, and has grown a lot since he left Scotland. Of course he can't be contented with only one job so he organized the "Canadian Reglar Fellers' Club" and then got winter dog racing going, a handsome shield donated by—yes, you guessed it, "Hendy" himself.

Well, both the dog racing and the Reglar Fellers Club started in 1931, so it's a toss-up which came first. However, I feel the story of the Reglar Fellers Club is vitally important so that will be the next "order of business"—particularly as I'm an honorary member of Flin Flon Lodge No. 1—and proud of it.

There were lots of clubs in Flin Flon doing excellent work—the Tuxis, Trail Rangers and Boy Scouts run respectively under the United, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, but as Juvenile Judge and Police Magistrate "Hendy" wondered why there were so few members.

Enquiry showed, however, that many boys who chummed together during the day, but who belonged to different churches were not allowed to join the same club, so joined none. This pointed the need for an absolutely un denominational and non-political grouping and the Reglar Fellers was the result.

"Hendy" had been connected with boys' work all his life, so made the ideal individual for the organizing job as it is a fact that little success is achieved in such organizations unless some individual makes it his hobby.

The name, Reglar Fellers, appeals to all boys because whether they're Scouts or Rangers or what not, they all want to be Reglar Fellers.

As soon as a flood of applications came in the new club was announced there was a flood of applications. During the winters once a week meetings were held with educational talks and lots of games, and in summer, baseball and other outdoor sports were indulged in. Hikes with hot cocoa at the end of them—were another favorite winter sport.



Happy at the summer camp under careful supervision are the sons of Flin Flon miners.



Even the birds enjoy the summer camp of the Canadian Reglar Fellers—a wonderful chance for nature study.



"Hendy", the poet of the north country and founder of Canadian Reglar Fellers is really W. R. Henderson, postmaster.

In 1934, Lodge No. 2 opened at Cranberry Portage, Man., and in 1935 Herb Lake, Man., was visited by airplane and No. 3 Lodge formed. The fees to the boys are kept low—25¢ a year—and each is given his "Obligation" and Badge. Then each summer a Tag Day is held by permission of the Municipal council, which receives the hearty support of all citizens.

Each winter a dog race for the junior championship of the world and the "Hendy" Shield is run under the auspices of the Reglar Fellers—drawing crowds of thousands—then a concert is given at night attended by 600 to 700, which supplies further funds to the club.

The race itself is a 1/2-mile run from Flin Flon to the Mandy mine and return, and the event was started after The Pas discontinued its famous Dog Derby, which was one of the classic sporting events of the world. So well are the teams matched that the race has never been won by more than a few yards and on two occasions by only a few feet. Contestants are boys and girls under 16 years of age.

Here's a very important thing about the Reglar Fellers management—and if you've ever been connected with such efforts to help the other fellow you'll know how vital this is in every donation received is acknowledged in the local papers and placed in the bank, while all accounts are paid by checks signed jointly by the president and the secretary.

The boys go to camp each year for two weeks and pay only \$5.00, which covers everything—any extra expense being met out of the general funds. Special arrangements are made for special cases so no boys will be left out of the pleasures of camp—and you can see they are very real pleasures by the pictures accompanying this story.

As I read over this part of my story it's so much "Hendy" that I'll give you one of his poems from "Hendy's" Northern Spams to wind up my offering this week.

DAY DREAMS

Flin Flon, Man., 1928

I'm sitting alone in the northland
Dreaming of tropical climes,
Where I numbered my friends by the
hundred
And I lived through some wonderful
times.

To Port Said, and Aden, and Malta,
To Hong Kong, Penang and Peru,
My thoughts fly away on the ether
As I vision the boys that I knew.

There's "Mac" far away out in China
Who always met me with a smile,
And the good chums I met in Malaya
Who made life cut there worth while.

There's Bill who was my chum in
Chile,
And Archie I knew in Peru;
To have that gang once more around
me.

There's little that I wouldn't do.

They're out in those tropical places,
On the shores of those tropical seas,
And their systems are rotting with
fever
As they pray God to send a cool
breeze.

I've seen all your palms and your
jungle;
I've met the monsoon in its wrath
You can keep them out there, and
just leave me

With Dame Nature here in the north
Where the snow and the frost in the
winter

Are a tonic you can't buy with wealth
And the wonderful climate in summer
Assures the great blessing of health.

I'm happy and almost contented,
But when I'm alone, there are times
That my thoughts wander over the
ocean

To my pals in the tropical climes.

Losers Are Plentiful

Something Over Five Million In Grand National Sweepstakes

There were 1,774 winners in the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes of the Grand National.

But wait, before you rush out to buy a ticket on the next race. There were 5,490,230 losers.

If that takes your breath away, you can get it back with the comforting thought that total receipts were \$13,730,010, and that \$8,037,600 was paid out in prizes.

After all, you might have won. Let's see, 1,774 into 5,490,230 goes—Oh shucks, you do it. Decimals give us a headache.

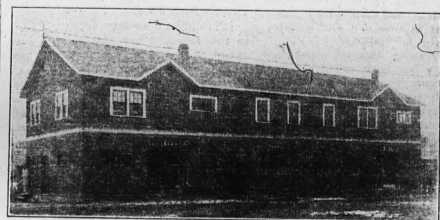
But you might pin these figures up on the wall as a reminder for next time. Vancouver Sun.

Holds World's Record

Jersey Cow Scores Another Triumph As Three-Year-Old

Coming back after making a Canadian record last year as a junior two-year-old, the Jersey cow, Golden Crown Princess, has recently completed a world's record for the breed as a three-year-old of 19,073 pounds of milk, 891 pounds of fat.

She was bred and owned by Albert Quinlan, Warden, Quebec, and leads the Canadian division for both milk and fat. As a junior two-year-old she produced 14,090 pounds of milk and 712 pounds of fat.



Flin Flon boasts a modern up-to-date Post Office, under Postmaster W. R. Henderson.



1937 start of the Seventh Annual Dog Racing Championship of the world at Flin Flon, Manitoba.



The big thrill. "Hendy" presents the winners of 1937 race with Trophy Shield a "Junior Dog Racing Champion of the world." Bill Kelly won both 1936 and 1937 events and holds a record for the course of 45 minutes 36 4/5 seconds, which is so fast that Shorty Russick and other famous dog mushers have expressed doubts whether they could beat the time.

Was Great Worker

If you think the modern business man is the original high-pressure person, be advised that the ancient Roman philosopher, Pliny the Elder, was such a hustler he dictated notes to his secretary even while in his bath.

"Rastus, what am an alibi?"
"An alibi? Why, an alibi is prov-
in you was at a prayah meetin' whar
you wa'n't, instead of de othah place
whar you was."

A Very Old Game

The origin of whist in England is obscure, but under its old name of Triumph, it was well known as early as 1529 when Bishop Latimer preached a Christmas sermon at Cambridge and based the allegories on the game.

Complaining Customer: "That lawn mower I bought last summer has all rusted."

Hardware Merchant: "Maybe that's because there's so much due on it."

Will Be Very Effective

Balloon Barrage Scheme Adds To Protection Against Air Raiders

In a recent lecture, Air Commodore J. G. Hearson partly lifted the veil of secrecy surrounding the balloon barrage scheme, in which a large number of captive balloons will add to the protection of cities against air raiders.

Each balloon is handled by a lorry, which with a crew of 10. Toward the end of the World War "balloon aprons" were used in the defense of London. They were formed by tethering four or five balloons in a line and stretching a network of wires between them.

The balloon barrage of to-day is not in the form of "aprons," but consists merely of the cables by which the balloons are held captive. At first sight, such a defense may appear rather diaphanous; but if simple calculations are made, it will be found to be far more effective than many might imagine.

Assuming that the span of the wings of a bomber is 70 feet, and that bomber passes through a line of balloons tethered at 100-yard intervals, there is almost one chance in four of the aircraft hitting a cable and one chance in two if it makes an "in-and-out" passage, a formidable risk which no attacker could afford to continue taking if the cables are lethal; that is, capable of destroying any airplane coming in contact with them.

The cables are so thin that they cannot be seen from a travelling airplane, even by day and in fine weather.

The role of a balloon barrage is to deny passage to aircraft below the barrage height over the defended area; thus driving the attackers to an altitude at which they can be dealt with by anti-aircraft fire and interceptor fighters.—Illustrated London News.

Canada In England

Radio Programs From Canada Appreciated In The Old Country

Two letters in Canada's Weekly, a London publication, note with appreciation a recent program from Quebec City produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and heard by British listeners through the BBC system. "The familiar sounds of the bells," writes Quebecer, "brought back old memories in a very real way, and the whole broadcast recalled both Quebec's romantic history and its unique and picturesque situation on the shores of the St. Lawrence." And "Anglo-Canadian" hopes other parts of Canada will be put on the air through the CBC and the BBC. On this point he says:

"Several times British listeners have heard the carillon from the Peace Tower at Ottawa, and once at least the thunder of Niagara Falls. They might also be given some idea of the historical associations of the Maritimes Provinces and of the characteristics of cities like Toronto, Kingston, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria."

There is, an "Anglo-Canadian" concludes, a wide field for exploitation by the trans-Atlantic radio, and development of the exchange of features between CBC and BBC is bound to prove of value to both countries.—Ottawa Journal.

Old Method Best

But Brantford Man Can Boil Eggs Inside Radio

How do you like your eggs? You can have them done on a high-frequency short wave radio oscillator if you go to Norman Clark in Brantford, Ont. The device is a 3.7 meter affair and the egg is set inside a coil, where, in 15 minutes, it is "done" to within a shade of hard-boiled. Clark, a Brantford boy, recently returned from the Washington Technical School at Seattle, where he taught radio-physics, demonstrated the outfit. He said his youngsters had their eggs cooked that way, too, on Easter morning. "Do you think this method will ever replace the old-fashioned saucepan?" the experimenter was asked. "No," he admitted freely.

Old Lady (on platform): "Which platform for the London train?"

Porter: "Turn to the left and you'll be right."

"Don't be impertinent, young man."

"All right, then, turn to your right and you'll be left."

The sponge fisheries of the Mediterranean grew into an important industry at an early date, and the entire populations of seacoast towns made their living at the trade.

You can tell the strong man. He has a new set of golf clubs and his wife is wearing last Spring's hat.

KING AND QUEEN SEE NEW LIVING QUARTERS AT ALDERSHOT



Our photograph shows Her Majesty the Queen shaking hands with Mrs. Jones, wife of Sergeant Jones of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at the new married quarters at Blackdown during Their Majesties' visit to the Aldershot Command. King George is at the right.

Information For Farmers

How To Tell Approximate Age Of A Cow

E. J. Perry, in Country Gentleman, says it is possible to tell the approximate age of a cow by the appearance, development and subsequent wear of her second incisor teeth. The knowledge of how to do this is eminently worth while when purchasing grade cattle. When a cow has horns one can gain a fair idea of her age by the number of rings near their base, but now the growth of horns is prevented on most grades by the application of caustic potash shortly after birth.

Cattle have eight incisor teeth, all in the jaw. The centre pair is sometimes called pricers. At birth a calf has two or more of the temporary or first of these incisors. After the first month, the eight are present. Just prior to two years of age the middle pair, or pricers, are replaced by the permanents which at that age attain full development.

At from two and one half to three years, the permanent first intermediates are cut and are in most instances fully developed at three years. At three and one half years the second intermediates, or laterals, are cut. They are on a level with the first intermediates and begin to show wear at four years. At from four and one half to five years the corner teeth are replaced and the animal at five years has the full complement of permanent incisors, all fully developed.

Between five and six there is a leveling of the pricers, both pairs of intermediates are partially leveled and the corner teeth have begun to show wear. Between seven and eight the pricers are definitely worn; from eight to nine the intermediates, and by ten years the corner ones are likewise shorter.

After six years the arch-shaped row of teeth loses its contour and becomes almost straight by the twelfth year. In the meantime the teeth have become triangular in shape with spaces between, and show increasing wear with advancing age.

Are Too Particular

Barbers Don't Like To Serve Men With Little Hair

According to the town barbers there is chicanery in Chicago, Okla., where bald-headed men have joined themselves together in the Brotherhood of Burned Brows and are vociferously demanding that barbers charge only for the amount of hair they cut. They object to paying 40 cents for a haircut—the same as the fellows with a lot of hair are charged.

Their demands at first seem eminently just, especially when they say they are willing to pay a nickel more than the 20 cents for a neck clip. But the snap decision that the bald-headed men are right and the barbers wrong just proves once more the fallibility of superficial reasoning.

It seems that the barbers don't like to cut bald-headed men's hair. One barber claims bald-headed men are too particular, afraid something will happen to one of their rare sprigs. Another declares that the glare from a bald pate is hard on the eyes and has made it necessary for him to wear glasses.—Calgary Albertan.

Foreign Invasion

Britain Takes Steps To Curb Flow Of Workers From Germany

An alarming increase in foreign domestics in Great Britain led the government to curb the flow of workers from Austria and Germany.

Britain notified Germany she would discontinue the practice of admitting Germans without visas, and that holders of Austrian passports will need British visas to enter Britain.

The annual report of the ministry of labor for 1937 showed working permits to foreigners almost tripled since 1933 when 5,584 were granted.

No point in Cuba is more than 40 miles away from the sea.

To Help Worried People

Minister In Hamilton Is Going To Open Prayer House

Hamilton is to have a clearing house for prayer. A downtown office is to be opened shortly, at which businessmen can send in requests for prayer for their problems. These will be transmitted through the office to various groups meeting at the homes of the four lady referees of the organization, and will be taken by them to the Lord in prayer.

Described by its originator, Rev. L. H. Pritchard, minister of Caroline street mission, as an adventure in faith, it is designed to assist perplexed businessmen, who are worried by business or domestic difficulties.

The office will not be affiliated with any particular church association, Mr. Pritchard said. The idea, he reveals, was born in his heart about two years ago, and has taken form in the organization that will be known as the business man's prayer fellowship, or B.M.P.F., for short.

Mr. Pritchard, who hopes, personally, to be in the office to receive any who are distressed and wish prayer, announced that Don Hardstone, student at the Toronto Bible College, will be in charge as receiving secretary, during the summer, before returning to complete his course at Toronto.

Every phase of this work must be a faith venture for the office and for all concerned. All requests must be kept private, and will be sent on to various groups for prayer, as they arrive, Mr. Pritchard said.

New U.S. Postage Stamp

Postmaster General Farley gave the United States a streamlined one-cent stamp. The new issue, first of the forthcoming 31-stamp presidential series, shows George Washington's head against a plain green background. The lettering is arranged modernistically.

Germanstown, Pa., is the site of the first paper mill in the United States; it was built in 1690.

VOTING FOR "ANSCHLUSS" AT SEA



British laws, as well as those of the United States, prohibit taking of a foreign vote on native soil. Thus Germans and Austrians residing in England boarded the liner Wilhelm Cuxiflo, went beyond the three-mile limit and voted for union of Germany and Austria. Here is the scene on the ship following the vote.

Canada's Largest Sugar Bush

Is Located A Few Miles From North Bay, Ontario

The major portion of Canada's maple products comes from the Province of Quebec and in Ontario the most productive area is in the Counties of Lanark, Leeds and Glengarry; but the biggest single plant in Canada, and perhaps on the continent, is ten miles north of North Bay, where the Northern Dairy Manufacturers, Limited, have a square mile leased from the Ontario Government. On this property there are in the neighborhood of 30,000 maple trees, but to date the tapping limit has been around 8,000 buckets. The number will probably reach 10,000 this year. The next largest plant is near Clarendon Point, in Quebec, where 6,500 buckets are hung annually.

In sugar units of this magnitude the old-time practice of drawing the sap to the camp in barrels, milk-cans and miscellaneous containers is altogether out of date, says the Farmer's Advocate. The sap runs by gravity through galvanized pipes.

While most of Canada's syrup and sugar production comes from small plants operated by farmers the industry is not without some interesting organization. As a collective unit the Maple Sugar Producers of Quebec are amongst the group of largest manufacturers. This is a farmers' co-operative organization of 3,000 members. They operate a large modern plant at Plessisville and sell their product under a brand.

Under existing regulations sap must be boiled until it reaches a temperature of 219½ Fahrenheit before it is considered to be standard syrup, and for sugar the syrup must be boiled to 340 degrees. It requires about 40 gallons of sap to make a gallon of syrup and in one gallon of syrup there are about 10 pounds of sugar.

Maple syrup must not weigh less than 13 pounds 2 ounces per gallon, nor contain more than 35 per cent. water. Maple sugar must contain not more than 10 per cent. water, while 15 per cent. is the limit for maple butter, maple cream and maple wax.

Capacity For Learning

People Never Too Old To Start A New Study

After the age of 20, the capacity of an adult to learn decreases only one per cent. each year, Bacon Brodie, Toronto advertising executive, said.

Adult learning, the speaker said, has received its greatest stimulation from the research work of Prof. E. L. Thorndyke of Columbia University. Following two years' study of the comparative learning capacity of youth and middle age, Thorndyke pronounced age but a minor handicap, and stated that, at 40 years, a man is only 20 per cent. less efficient and capable of learning than a youth of 20, and at 40 may still learn a new trade, a new language, or a new philosophy.

Mr. Brodie believed this finding the most important discovery of modern psychology, and claimed it firmly established the fact that men or women could no longer truthfully say: "I am too old to learn."

Many Years Ago

Back in 1842 Warning About Machinery Was Given

The following was published in Punch, London, in 1842: Machinery in its progress has doubtless been the origin of terrible calamity; it has made the strong man so much like timber. But as we cannot go back and must go on it is for statesmen and philosophers to prepare for the crisis as surely coming as the morning light. How, when machinery is multiplied, as it will be, a thousandfold? How, when comparatively speaking, there shall be no labor for man? Will the multitude lie down and, unreprimed, die? We think not—we are sure not. Then will rise—and already we hear the murmur—a cry, a shout, for an adjustment of interests.

Machinery, despite of themselves, must and will carry statesmen hard to first principles. As it is, machinery is a friend to the poor. The time will come when it will be as a beneficent angel.

Largest Steering Gear

The steering gear of the super-liner, Queen Mary is the largest ever installed in any ocean liner. The gear, cases, weighing 200 tons, have been fitted to the one-thousandth part of an inch. The rudder of 160 tons is the largest ever built and is alone equal in tonnage to the famous Pilgrim ship, "Mayflower."

She: "Anybody would think I was nothing but a cook in this household."

He: "Not after a meal here, my pet."

Recorded Folk Songs

Best Collection Is Preserved In National Museum Of Canada

The largest collection of recorded folk-songs in North America is filed in the National Museum of Canada. Seven thousand cylindrical recordings preserve the singing songs of the French-Canadian habitant, the religious chants of the North American Indian and the narrative tunes of the Eskimo.

These lyrics have been recorded in books and the melodies phonographically by Marius Barbeau and Diamond Jenness, anthropologists at the National Museum, and some of their conferees.

A world-wide revival of folk-songs in the repertoire of musicians is being in evidence daily, the anthropologists say. It is through the medium of recordings that folk-songs can be borrowed, learned and internationally exchanged.

Tucked away in small out-of-the-way hamlets scattered across the country are found melodies of the early French settlers. In many cases they begin and end the songs have been forgotten but the original beauty remains.

Weddings, village fairs and religious celebrations abound with folk-songs and at these gatherings many new songs come to light. Approximately 4,000 recordings of French-Canadian folk-songs have been made. Some dates date back to 1880. The subject matter is varied—legendary, adventurous, gallant, inspirational, mocking and capricious.

Almost 3,000 songs of the 50 Indian tribes of the woods of North America and songs of the inhabitants of the Arctic rim are included in the collection. Drums, rattles, whistles and horns add accompaniment to the singing of the painted Indian warriors at their campfire dances. Believed to be inspired during dreamlike trances, these original songs of the redman are a heritage. Payment was demanded by a father before passing the song down to his son.

Songs of the Eskimo are changeable. He sings and plans songs during the spring, summer and fall months to be sung at the dances in the winter. Like the modern dance music, some of the Eskimo songs remain favorites from year to year, but more often last only one season.

A happy and musically-inclined race of mysterious origin, the Eskimo will sing his songs freely and without embarrassment.

London Is Greatest Tea Market

British Subjects Drink 97,500,000,000 Cups Of Tea Every Year

We congratulate the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post on its recent excellent supplement on Empire tea. The subject is of prime interest to a nation which has the reputation for brewing the worst coffee and the best tea in the world.

Its interest to London may be assessed by two statements in this supplement: Sir Alfred D. Pickford, chairman of the International Tea Market Expansion Board, mentions that British subjects drink 97,500,000,000 cups of tea every year; what this means to the Capital is explained by the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who says that London is the principal tea market of the world.

Various articles in the supplement convey in lyrical phrases the theme that the tea pot is firmly enshrined among the lanes and penates of British households. Mr. Basil Lubbock contributes a short article on the tea clipper ships and describes the famous 1866 tea race between Taeping, Ariel and Serica. At the end of the race Ariel arrived outside the East India Dock gates at 9 p.m. on September 5. Taeping did not reach the London Docks until 10 p.m., but as she was a smaller ship drawing less water she actually docked 20 minutes before her rival. Serica was halted through the West India Dock just as the gates were being closed at 11:30 p.m.

Last year 454,000,000 pounds of tea were imported into the Port of London, representing 83 per cent. of all the tea brought into the United Kingdom.

Challenge Is Off

T. O. M. Sopwith, twice unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup, sees no prospect of Britain challenging again for the famous international trophy for many years. "Under no circumstances will I make another attempt with Endeavour II," said Sopwith on his return from New York.

Only one automobile owner in every three in the United States has ever owned a new car.

How much worse it would be if we were born old and had to look forward to growing young and silly.



Printella Dresses

Reasonably Priced

Welcome the warm days with a New Printella Advance summer numbers in the smart cotton frocks just now in. Priced at..... **1.95 2.95**

SHOWING

Friday Till Monday ONLY

Showing New Range Printella Summer Silks. SMART DRESSES. **2.95 3.95**
Priced at.....



Light Summer SHOES

COMFORTABLE AND INEXPENSIVE

PEARL ELK SANDALS—

A comfortable, long wearing children's school or play shoe. Pliable Elk, beige shade, with Sportex sole. Sizes 5 to 10½ **1.19**
Sizes 11 to 2 @ **1.49**

MIC-MAC OXFORDS—

Boys' and girls' Mic-Mac Oxfords, made from brown Elk side stock that will give you wear. Leather insole and heavy Sportex outsole and heel. Wide, comfortable last. Sizes 11 to 2 **1.49**
Boys' sizes 1 to 5 @ **1.69**

MEN'S MIC-MAC OXFORDS—

The same easy construction as the boys and cut on the same roomy, easy last. A pair **1.95**

Tennis Footwear



FOR THE SPORTS DAYS

CHILD'S CANVAS SANDALS and OXFORDS—
Good Sea Island cotton uppers with washable insole and rubber sole; Sutan shade **65c**

WOMEN'S CANVAS OXFORDS—
Come in black and in sultan; both with or without heel. Priced at **89c and \$1**

YOUTHS and BOYS ATHLETIC BALMORALS
Good strong canvas tops, reinforced at points of wear. Strong rubber soles. **90c and \$1**

MEN'S ATHLETIC BALMORALS—
Made for the bigger boys and men; good canvas; heavy facing and well reinforced at all points of strain. Good rubber soles. Priced **\$1 and 1.19**.

MEN'S "ACE" ATHLETIC SHOE—
A specially made "gym" and sport shoe. Heavy Sea Island duck; black in color; all boxed and reinforced. Red trim; 2-ply star-cut sole and heel. Absolutely non-skid. Pair **1.75**

WOMEN'S WHITE BACK SANDAL—
Women's sandal made with full counter. Popular new perforated vamp and T-strap; solid medium heel, with kind insole and Oak leather outsole. A pair **2.35**

WOMEN'S BLACK CALF STRAP—
A dressy little shoe for little money; medium heel; nice Calf leather made with perforated vamp; round toe and belt strap finish. Washable insole. Specially priced at **2.49**

WOMEN'S HOLLYWOOD SANDAL—
White suede made with mule heel and back strap. Laced strap vamp and toe. Buck insole and Oak outsole. T-strap front. Only **2.39**

WOMEN'S WHITE-BACK OXFORD—
Women's and growing girls' white-back oxford; medium walking heel, washable insole; perforated vamp and quarter. A wide easy last. **2.49**
Only

Men's Hats for the Holiday



MEN'S "EASTON" HAT—

Weatherized hats for men in new set blocks in the new shades. Smartly styled hats for little **1.95** money. Only.....

MEN'S "LEWIS" HAT—

A good fur felt hat at a popular price. All new shades for spring in blue, fawn, grey, etc. Nicely styled 1938 blocks. Silk lined. Snap brims. **2.95**



ODD PANTS FOR MEN

Men's cotton pants that are good in pattern, smart in appearance and strong in wear. Priced from **\$2**

MEN'S WORSTED PANTS

Made from all-wool worsteds, in blue with various striped patterns. These are dressy pants that will go any place. Priced **3.95 and \$5**

Men's Melton Jacket

Smart enough for any celebration. Buy one of these jackets and save the wear and tear on a good suit. Smartly styled with bi-swing back and take-in at waist. Lovely quality smooth English Melton in shades of wine, blue and brown. **4.95**

Woods' Stylewear Jacket

Made by Woods' from very fine strong cotton gabardine in shades of green and brown; full zipper front and bi-swing back. A dressy, long-wearing jacket. **3.35**

Stylewear Pants

Made to match the jacket above. A neatly tailored pant that makes with the jacket a neat summer ensemble. Regular style **2.50**
With self-belt and zipper front **2.75**



PRINCESS SOAP FLAKES—These 2 for **35c**
fine flakes specially priced

TOMATO JUICE—Aylmer Pure. 2 for **25c**
25½ oz. tins.

CANNED PEAS—Aylmer Choice. 2 tins **25c**
No. 5 sieve.

MALKIN'S BEST COFFEE—Sealed tins. **39c**
This week's special

SODA BISCUITS—McCormack's Crispy. **39c**
Sodas. No. 2 cartons

GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER. **35c**
This old favorite, specially priced. 2 for

PRUNES—Large size California 3 lbs. **33c**
Sweet Prunes.

Extra Specials

Saturday and Monday

AYLMER TOMATOES—No. 2 tins **21c**
Choice Tomatoes. TWO TINS for

SALMON—Fancy Quality B.C. 2 for **22c**
Pink Salmon

GRAPE FRUIT—New California 4 for **24c**
Grape Fruit

LOCALS

Mr. E. A. Mills of Edmonton spent a few days at the Smallwood farm this week.

Mr. Ray Wilson had his appendix removed at the Wainwright hospital on Monday, May 16.

Mr. G. P. Barber, inspector of theatres, made his annual official visit to Irma on Tuesday, May 17th.

Miss Helen Samenuk, permanent wave operator, of Grande Prairie, was called back to Irma on May 13 for two days' more business.

Mr. Thos. Marsden visited his wife in the Royal Alexandra hospital last Sunday. Mrs. Marsden seemed to be recovering steadily from her operation.

As next Tuesday, May 24th, is a dominion holiday, all places of business in Irma will be closed all day but will be open all day Wednesday of that week.

Miss Doris Gray of Fabyan spent a few days this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Alexander while recuperating from her recent operation at the Wainwright hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Masson motored to the city last Thursday to attend the graduation of Mrs. Masson's sister, Miss Ida Berg, from the Miskiwica hospital. Congratulations Ida.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Donoghue of Coal Valley, Alberta, arrived in Irma on Saturday, May 14th, for a two-weeks' visit with Mr. Donoghue's brother and sister, Mr. James and Miss Annette Donoghue.

The Irma hockey club are sponsoring a sports day in Irma on June 9th, which is a general holiday, being the day set for the celebration of our King's birthday. A dance in Kiefer's hall will be the final feature of the day.

Thos. G. Dark, eyesight specialist and licensed optometrist, will be at Viking drug store, 12 noon to 2:30 p.m., FRIDAY, JUNE 10th, and at Irma drug store the same day from 9 to 11 a.m. Make your appointment at the above places. Special attention given to children's eyes.

Last week Mr. R. L. Martin took the junior basketball team to Melbrae where they played a tie game with the Melbrae Juniors. On Tuesday of this week a return match was played in Irma when the Irma squad finished two points ahead of their opponents.

A large contingent of boys and girls from the Irma public and high schools took part in the musical festival at Wainwright last Friday, May 13th. So far no report has been handed in on the festival. A report will be published as soon as received from the secretary.

The regular meeting of the Irma Ladies' Aid was held in the church on Thursday, May 12, Mrs. Smallwood acting president in the chair. It was decided to hold a garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Blakely on June 15th. So please make a note to that effect on your calendar. Also next meeting at the home of Mrs. Smallwood will be held on June 7, as our regular date (June 9th) is sports day in Irma.

Card of Thanks

We wish to sincerely thank all those who so willingly helped to search for our little daughter when she wandered from home and became lost.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Barton.

20p

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TURNER VALLEY FIELDS ADD TO NATIONAL WEALTH

The Turney Valley oil fields may play the role of Santa Claus for the nation to the tune of \$10,000,000 for the year 1938.

Production in the field last year had a value of approximately \$5,000,000, a welcome addition to the national wealth. This was not merely the result of drilling a number of oil wells. It was the result of patient and costly search for oil in the west, and the sequel to as efficient an application of co-operation on the part of the pipe lines, railways, and refiners, as the oil business has ever been able to record.

By this co-operation the producers, the transport agencies, and the refiners, made it possible for the prairie consumer to get his supplies of light petroleum products at substantially reduced prices. Some \$5,500,000 will be saved to consumers in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba this year because of lower prevailing prices. This computation assumes that consumption this year will be the same as in 1937. If it is larger, the benefit will be proportionately greater.

Even though it only equals that of 1937, and that production in the Turney Valley is only as large as last year, there will be a net benefit of more than \$10,000,000 to the country.

—Cont.

For Job Printing see E. W. Carter

IRMA LODGE No. 56



Meets First and Third Tuesday in each month. at 8 p.m. in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting Brothers Always Welcome.

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2046

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Dentist, of Viking will be in the IRMA DRUG STORE. Every FRIDAY for Professional Services.

DENTIST

DR. E. V. SPRINGBETT
Dentist, of Wainwright in IRMA EVERY TUESDAY

CLIFTON G. PURVIS
Barriester, Solicitor & Notary Public. Viking Phones: Office 7, Res. 30. Irma Phone: No. 37. Visits W. Masson's Office, Irma, Every Friday.

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